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SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1900.

JUNE CIRCULATION. Charles W. Knapp, President and Gen eral Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of June, 1900, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below: Coptes. | Date.

1 82,470	17 Sunday 83,91
2 83,805	
8 Sunday 85,580	19 82,67
4 81,850	20 84,08
5 86,090	21 83,93
682,830	2283,26
7 82,150	22
8 81,160	23 84,76
9 83,325	24 Sunday 84.99
10 Sunday 85,860	25 82,150
11 82,900	26 82,40
12 81,850	27 82,89
13 81.590	28 82,49
14 82,340	29 82,090
15 82,090	30 84,550
16 82,660	
Total for the mont	h 2,494,33!
Less all copies spoiled ing, left over or ill	in print-

Net number distributed .... 2,453,755 Average daily distribution ... 81,791 And said Charles W. Knapp further says that the number of copies returned or rewas 8.16 per cent.

CHARLES W. KNAPP.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this thirtieth day of June, 1206.

J. F. FARISH.

Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo. My term expires April 26, 1991.

### LADEN WITH PROMISE.

The decision reached at the meeting of the World's Fair committees to send Governor Francis and Mr. William H. Thompson to the Paris Exposition to work there in the interest of the Louisiana Purchase World's Fair promises much. To establish a Louisiana Purchase World's Fair bureau at the French capital, to interest exhibitors at the Paris Exposition in the American en-Louisiana Purchase World's Fair.

If such a commission from St. Louis could carry with it to Paris the official sanction of the Government of the United States its work would be made easier and its opportunities would be enlarged. The effort to obtain such in dorsement for the commission should be

Paris and France should be especially interested in the celebration of the Louisiana Purchase. The Great Napoleon and the French nation were the other parties to the Purchase transaction. For this reason France should take an especial interest in making the event memorable on its one-hundredth anniversary On every count the project of an of-

ficial visit by a St. Louis commission to the Paris Exposition is attractive. This work should be done by heavy men, and Governor Francis and William H. Thompson have shown their weight in the work they have already done for

# WIGGINS'S RESOLUTIONS.

The people of St. Louis will inderes the resolutions for an investigation of the Supply Department presented in the Council by Councilman Wiggins. They believe that these resolutions state the facts and they believe that a real investigation designed for investigation and action will experience little of the difficulty which Mayor Ziegenhein's "in-

vestigation" anticipated and found. There is literal truth in the assertion contained in the resolutions that the dismissal of the charges against the Supply Department by the Mayor "does not restore public confidence in the officials of integrity or fitness for office of such of-

A real investigation should have no trouble getting at the truth or falsity of the charges made in the report of the Grand Jury that the city supplies were being bought in a manner contrary to the city ordinances, that the city was paying exorbitant prices for them and that goods were bought without compe-

tition from a few favored firms. The materials for investigating these charges stand in the records of the Supply Commissioner's office, which are in the custody of the city. Testimony resuperintendents and employes of city institutions and by St. Louis business men who tried to sell supplies to the city and failed for other reasons than that

their prices were too high. These results can be reached as the February Grand Jury probably reached them and without summoning the members of the Grand Jury to testify. Mayor Ziegenhein's "investigation" religiously examined every member of the Grand Jury who was bound by oath not to disclose the facts he knew at second hand, but it did not examine a single employe of the office of the Supply Commissioner, a single head of a city institution, or a single business man who had been una city supply order.

opens-should the Council take the proper course of ordering a new investi-

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC | gation-whether or not the inquiry desires to reach results, and they will support or ignore it accordingly.

## EMPIRE OR REPUBLIC?

When the Democratic National Convention of 1900 is called to order for its opening session in Kansas City on the Fourth of July the great representative body then gathered together will stand essentially for the best and soundest Americanism as opposed to a new policy of peculiar peril to American principles and institutions.

The American people have now reached a point in their national history where they must definitely choose between continued allegiance to the fine faith of their fathers and a decisive and deliberate repudiation of that faith for the sake of foreign dominion and conquest for the imperial rewards of loot and booty. Opportunity created by war has developed this temptation to abandon the creed of liberty and justice upon which the United States Government was founded and to which it owes its greatness and majesty. It rests with the American people to say if this temp-

tation shall prevail. President McKinley and the Republic an party have already surrendered to the glamour of Empire. In so far as was possible to him, the President has committed the United States to a policy which is in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the Declaration of Independence and which has already caused the violation of the American Constitution. If Mr. McKinley is reelected he will be re-elected on an issue authorizing and sanctioning imperialism. Such authority and sauction must be contained in the vote of November by which his administration and policy are

approved. The Democratic party stands steadfast in its loyalty to the true American faith which forbids the denial of liberty to any people and which declares that all true government must rest upon the consent of the governed. It calls upon the American people to remain true to this faith and to forbid the substitution of an Empire for a Republic. Its National Convention opening on the Fourth of July will formulate a platform consistent with the spirit of that finest of American anniversaries. On this platform the Democratic party will appeal to the American people for support. In the response to this appeal will be voiced the final decision of the American people as between a Republic and an Empire. The issue is plain and must be settled in November of 1900.

### FOR SUPERIOR WATER.

The recent report of the Board of Publie Improvements deserves attention from St. Louisans who are interested in the progress of the plan to filter the water which St. Louisans use.

"There is no reason to doubt," says the report, "that the installation of a filtration plant will render our water superior to the water of cities like New York and Boston, which collect in impounding reservoirs the rainfall from large areas which they are obliged to protect from sewage contamination."

This assertion, coming from engineers who have studied the situation carefully and have no personal interest in the premises, should be a sufficient answer to the promoters who are trying to foist upon the city the Meramec waterterprise and to glean information as to shed as a source of water supply, with expositions, of which Paris has held the unavoidable accompaniments of an many, would be a distinct gain to the impounding reservoir and a district to

The unwillingness of the board, as expressed in that report, to design a filter plant, using only the information obtainable from other places, has ample foundation in the consideration that there would always be a doubt as to whether the city had availed itself of the method of filtration best adapted to St. Louis's water. Only by a course of scientific experiments can the city be certain that it has spent its money to the best advantage.

A strong commission of St. Louisans. specially appointed, considered for about a year every phase of the City Hospital question, availing itself of knowledge which its members had gleaned in extensive travels in order that the million dollars to be spent on a hospital at some future time might be applied to the best advantage.

It does not appear logical that the city should enter upon the construction of a public work to cost about \$3,000,000 without looking over the field as carefully as in the case of the City Hospital. The way to look over the field is to conduct practical experiments with St.

FOREWARNED, FOREARMED. The conservatism for which St. Louis has a world-wide reputation seems to be at the bottom of the fear expressed in many directions that the depression following the close of the World's Fair will tend to neutralize its good results. The persons who advance this argument point in illustration to Chicago after its big World's Fair. Prices of real estate declined, large districts were honeythe city or remove the cloud upon the combed with tenantiess houses and business in almost every branch fell off. There was more in this depression, they say, than was accounted for by Congressman Cobb when he said: "After any great event there is a feeling of depression, of loneliness, of 'a banquet hali deserted' with its emptiness and hollow evidences of the fullness of a short time

The very conservatism which leads St. Louis to such reflections at the inception of a great enterprise will do much to avert or minify the depression. Chicago had no such misgivings when it started its fair. It discarded every bridle and garding the supplies can be given by the ran its course without a thought of ultimate results. But, even with such a policy, Chicago suffered very little from depression due to the fair alone. Its fair was held in 1893, the year of the panic and financial depression all over the country. The fair saved Chicago from the immediate effects of the depression and, when the fair closed, the depression struck Chicago. This, coupled with the natural dispiriting conditions which come "after the bail" and intensified by contrast with the previous festi-

val conditions, affected Chicago. It is a safe assertion, in view of present fears, that St. Louis will feel the depression following the fair only as the society girl suffers with migraine after able to cut his prices low enough to get a ball. There are muscles sore from dancing, a stomach temporarily impaired St. Louisans will be able to determine by ices and salads incongruously very soon after the new investigation mingled. There is disorder, the wreck of flowers, fan, dance card, robes and wraps, but there is no deep-seated, orrande impairment which a little rest will interest will "DEACON BRADBURY" WAS "HONEST WITH HIMSELF."

attention to the possible depression is like that which Tyll Eulenspiegel, the hero of German folklore, assumed on his journeys afoot when he was sad in descending a hill because then he reflected that he would have to climb the next hill, while in climbing a hill he was merry because he thought of the descent on the other side.

### VIGILANCE DEMANDED.

It is to be hoped that the Mayor's proclamation forbidding the discharge of dynamite or cannon crackers, firearms of any kind, bombs or loose powder on the Fourth of July will be so faithfully observed by the people of St. Louis as to reduce to the minimum the daugers of the Fourth under the exceptional conditions now existing.

That the use of ordinary fireworks, such as skyrockets, Roman candles, firecrackers and the like is not prohibited by the Mayor will, however, make it extremely difficult for the police to guard against possible acts of violence committed under shelter of the patriotic celebration of the nation's birthday. There will be a plenty of noise developed by the use of ordinary fireworks. Lawless characters disposed to take advantage of the opportunity may find it safer than it should be to testify mistakenly to their alleged sympathy with the Street Railway Union by imperiling life and property in St. Louis.

The Mayor has not adequately discharged his duty to the community in this instance. A due regard for the pubile safety demanded the absolute probibition of all fireworks, explosives or firearms as means of celebrating the Fourth of July. The line should have been so clearly drawn that there could be no possible misinterpretation of the Mayor's meaning. While it is true that some hardship might have been caused to dealers in threworks, it is equally true that the public safety must receive consideration as of more moment than the commercial interests of any class of the community.

The police are carnestly urged to exercise exceptional vigilance on the Fourth. Whatever is possible to prevent disorder should be done. All good citizens should assist in insuring order to the best of their ability. The street railway strike has already cost St. Louis too much in blood, in money and in credit with the outside world.

July 4 will be celebrated this year at Kansas City more effectively than by reading the Declaration of Independence. The day will be celebrated by the adoption of measures to re-establish the integrity and validity of that document.

Councilman Wiggins stems to be one of the large number of St. Louisans who consider that no Investigation of the Supply Commissioner's office has yet been held, the Mayor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Grosvenor declares that the real Republican platform will be McKinley's letter of acceptance. The Republican party will doubtless be delighted with this information and will put on an extra spurt

The police authorities should lose no bidden explosions. Mayor Ziegenhein will doubtless be able to show how it can be done.

In China as army instructor, I think mine into useful men.

Into useful men.

Chief instructor of the German-drilled Chinary in China as army instructor, I think mine into useful men.

Chief instructor of the German-drilled Chinary in China as army instructor, I think mine into useful men.

Chief instructor of the German-drilled Chinary in Chinary in the mouth of hell, if so ordered.

Diplomats' Fault.

The Chinary could be turned will prove interesting, even if not acceptable to the majority of martinets and diplomats have treops in Chief instructor of the German-drilled Chinary in the mouth of hell, if so ordered.

Diplomats' Fault.

The Chinary could be turned will prove interesting, even if not acceptable to the majority of martinets and diplomats that judge the whole world from their own narrow standpoint.

The Chinary could be turned will prove interesting, even if not acceptable to the majority of martinets and diplomats that judge the whole world from their own narrow standpoint.

The Chinese arms set its moral black are

Before the blame for the defects in the Philadelphia platform is laid on the revisers it might be well to examine the original. "What's done we partly may compute, but know not what's resisted."

An investigation that investigates the Supply Department is what St. Louisans have been clamoring for and what they have not yet had. The Council can conduct such an investigation if it will.

Roosevelt's Fourth of July speech will be seriously impaired in effectiveness by the fact that he is the nominee of the party that would change the greatest Republic on earth into an Empire.

One refreshing certainty about the Democratic contest for Vice Presidential honors is that such repellent personalities as Hanna, Platt and Quay will be conspicuous by their absence.

Old Missouri will justify the holding of the Democratic National Convention within her borders by rolling up a record-breaking majority for Democratic national and State candidates.

Webster Davis is now declaring his ntention of securing the insertion of a Boer sympathy plank in the Democratic pintform. Webster Davis might as well teach a duck to swim.

St. Louis World's Fair representatives at the Paris Exposition will profit by learning the mistakes as well as the sucesses developed during the progress of

Maybe the cartoonists have led Mr. McKinley to believe that he'll have a big majority if he is re-elected to the Presidency merely by the skin of Roesevelt's

There won't be any imperial dignity attaching to the Democratic National Convention, but the majesty of the American people will be finely in evi-

Mayor Ziegenhein's pro-and-anti-fireworks proclamation constitutes an exhibition of dodging possible only to St. Louis's great and only acrobatic clown.

year be sure and join the movement to prevent this great and free Republic being transformed into an Empire. Mayor Ziegenhein's fireworks procla-

In celebrating Independence Day this

nation is a good instance of promising bread and giving a stone. It's getting to be something of a Chinese puzzle to locate the foreign Min-

Old Ruman Nature. Old human nature's weeful weak
And mighty aggravating:
Its own despite it seems to seek
In snares of its creating:
It sins as easy as the sun
Shines in the skies above it—
And yet, when all is said and done,
You just can't help but love it!

isters in China.

For even as it gropes along
Life's wide and devious winding.
For every act it does that's wrong
Ten good deeds you'll be finding.
Tennitations sore by thousands start
From virtue's path to chove it—
And yet it keeps so sound at heart
Tou just can't help but love it!
RIPLEY D. SAUNDE

# The Story of a Man's Fight With His Own Unbelief.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

The comparison between "Deacon Brad-bury" and "David Harum" is inevitable. The two men, both convincing characters have much of the same quality of strength and homeliness. The fact that both use a dialect form of speech has something to do with their resemblance, to be rure, and

they are both villagers. Edwin Asa Dix, the author of Deacor Bradbury, has produced a more logical and well-wrought story than did the author of "David Harum." The very simplicity of plot in "David Harum" threw into relief the delightful quaintness of the stories of the old horse trader and backer. The story of Deacon Bradbury is simple and straightforward, but it is more dramatic. (The

Century Company.)
The Deacon, with his family, lived in the Vermont village of Felton. He was a respected farmer, and came of a family which had always been influential in the neighborhood. He was rather better edu-cated than many of his acquaintances, and he was anxious for his son Charile to have opportunities that he had not known. The farm was not paying as well as it had in the past, and he felt quite equal to run-ning it for years to come. Charile went to work at the village drug store and became much interested in the study of chemistry Then came what was regarded as a tragedy by the family. He was brought home from the drug store one evening by the son of the proprietor. Charlie Bradbury was drunk; there was no mistaking it. It was a bitter shock to the family, and especially to the deacon. A Bradbury had never been disgraced before. What made it harder still was the fact that the thing was soon town talk. The Bradburys did not know it, but it was Enos Reed, son of the owner of the drug store, who told the story, putting the worst face possible on the affair. Enos was easer to hurt Charlie Bradbury in any way possible, for Mattie Pickering favored him. Here the reader has the key note of Charlie Bradbury's trouble. fact that Charile had been overcome by the fumes of a gas with which he was experimenting, and that he had taken ra v branly when in a dazed condition was not known, Young Bradbury was too proud to explain, stood.
The Postmaster offered to take him into

the office as clork, and he went. That he could still be trusted was a delight to the boy. The months passed away, and Charlarge sum for the village post office, more than \$700. It was on Saturday night. He was to lock it up and place the key to the desk in a certain place. Sunday morning came, and Mr. Leavitt, the Postmaster, went to the office to get some change for Mr. Pickering. The money was gone. The two men went to Mr. Bradbury's and asked about the tin box and the money. The leacon was stricken with rage. Mr. Leavitt denied that he thought Charlie took the money. The son entered the room in time money. The son entered the room in to to hear his father say: "Just because my son gits drunk—"

pressed themselves defiantly in a quickly gathering passion of resentment. The son had the same firmness, the same power of swift, leaping indignation as the father, though the manifestations were very dif-

So misread, so crueler taunt could have

The boy's brain was whirling. He stood where he had remained since entering the room. The arm of the lounge was near him. He put out his hand and slightly steadled himself. All the old, hunted ish-muel in his soul sprung into uncontrollacie fominion of pride and fury. He saw only these three men standing as accusers be-fore him-and one his father. That they might be others than accusers did not come to him-especially after the father's words and tone. For long months, now, he had thought his father as hostile, impiacable; and this was but a bitter phase of the same feeling. Hitherto he had been curiously without open resentment; now he felt a great rush of it, and, in his turn, hostility. While the father waited for a reply, the son was experiencing that fatal, fateful scaling of the lips which comes to certain natures under accusation. Even if a 'no' should avail-and his long-strained soul leaped blindly to the belief that it would not-a new-born desperation of defiance ir-revocably forbade its utterance.

He admitted that he had taken it, and his father interrupted him before he could ex-plain that he had brought the money home with him because he had found a defect in one of the post office windows that made it impossible for the lock to hold. The deacon in a strange agony and fury demanded his farm to obtain money with which to send Charlie to Albany to study chemistry. but he had not told his son, and Charile did not know of his father's kind intention That very morning Charlie left home.

It is a strange fact, says the author, and commoner than we think, that to a man fairly keen in his general judgment of others and his general estimate of the outside that "Charlie had gone we that the fairly keen in his general estimate of the outside trary," he cried. "I say I can't help it.

and stood staring at his father with dilated after this tremendous blow. "His outraged eyes. He totally misread the peremptory question. Mr. Bradbury was demanding a vigorous denial. To his son he seemed to be demanding a shameful confession. Charlle's teeth locked together and his lips compared to the whole the start has been stood with him. "I thought consider'ble 'bout it when this thing happened, two days since but I crawded it down. Now it's up a since but I crawded it down. Now it's up a since but I crawded it down. Now it's up a since but I crawded it down. Now it's up a since but I crawded it down. Now it's up a since but I crawded it down. Now it's up a since but I crawded it down. Now it's up a since but I crawded it down. cialmed to his wife, who had remonstrated with him. "I thought consider'ble 'bout it when this this thing happened, two days since, but I crowded it down. Now it's up ag'in f'r good. I tell ye, I don't an' won't b'lieve in th' Book o' Job, n'r in an Almighty thet'd let him 'n' you 'n' me be tormented so, when they've done nothin' t' deserve it."

"Nathan!" implored his wife, rising in her excitement. "y' don' know what y' 're say.

been takin' money?"

Charlie's eyes were on his father's angry face. They hore a strangely unfillal expression, and his whole face had grown immovably hard. \* \* "There's only one answer y' can't make."

Again Charlie wholly misree."

Again Charlie wholly misree."

Mr. Bradbury did not stop with this an-nouncement to his wife. He went to his minister and announced that "I'm goin' t' leave th' church." "Mr. Bradbury," cried the minister, "sure-

"Mr. Branbury," cried the minister, "surely you don't mean that you are no longer
willing to be a member of a Christian congregation?"

"Thet's exac'ly what I do mean." returned the other, doggedly. "I want t' quit
th' church—quit bein' x deacon—quit bein'
a member, even; an' never hev snythin'
more t' do with it all."

"Oh, Mr. Bradbury," besought the min-lster, "don't you see where this will lead you? No commandments! No faith! No Biblie! No ...."

But the farmer had recovered himself. "Th' teachin's o' th' commandments stay by," he said, "whether a man's in th' church or not. It's jest as wrong t' lie, either way. whether I b'lieve there's a power above thet'll punish me ef I do, or whether I know there ain't any seeh power. A lie's a stayed in th' congregation another day after

The deacon was firm, even when the minister came to talk to him, bringing Miss Jewett with him. Miss Jewett was one of the strong characters of the village. "She had more sense 'n most men' was the deacon's opinion of her, expressed long ogo. "People to-day are suffering, all over this land, and they're not all of them wicked.

surely. Yet they know there's a reason, if they could only find it, and that it'll come to good in the end, and they go on believing." said she.
"Thet's well fr them thet they can," returned the farmer. "I only wish I c'd think th' same." He spoke almost wistfully.

Then the deacon heard his son's step.
"Charlie," he abruptly demanded, "did you take money fr'm Mr. Leavitt's drawer las' his fellow-townspeople far more accurately than he knew his own son.

His son started as if he had been stung.
The Deacon's thoughts roved far afield

"If that is really your final decision, Mr.

rugged truth.

rugged truth.

Time passed slowly, and after several years the deacon heard a direct accusation from a neighbor that his son was a thief. Then he found that he did not really helieve that his boy had stolen the money.

"He never did He couldn't," he affirmed simply.

"I don't keer what's been said or thought, new or ever," he avered, with the triumphy of a passent front or the story. with the triumph of a new and great cer-tainty. "I don't keer of all th' world sn'd say he did. I don't keer of he sh'd 've said

He made blindly for his home, and sought his wife, who was upstairs sort-

ing over her piece-bag.

"Martha," he said, entering abruptly,
"Charlie didn't tech a cent o' thet money."

His wife heard his words in amaze. Then
she sprang up, dropping bag, pieces and all,
and rushing to him clasped her arms about
his neck.

his neck.
"Oh, papa!" she cried, jubilantly, with a great, heaving soh, "I knew y' 'd find out 't was so, sooner or later!"
When the deacon's faith, and his wife's

and his daughters' was confirmed, and it came out that Charlie was not guilty in any degree, the minister and Miss Jewett came

back to talk to Mr. Bradbury.

The deacon was firm in his unbelief, or in his belief that he did not believe. He must be honest with himself, he insisted.
"If any man can mean to be and try to

be, I think you do," said Miss Jewett.
"Yes; an' yit he ain't," cried the wife
swiftly, her voice vibrating with clairvoyant certainty. "He found he didn't believe what he thought he did "bout
Charile. An' he don't 'bout this. An' yit he Miss Jewett looked at her with troubled

commiseration.

"As to that," she said, gently, "no other human soul can tell; and it may be, not even his own. Good-by."

even his own. Good-by."

They were happy at the Bradbury home in spite of the deacon's attitude, for Charlie had come home. His father had begged his pardon, and everything went well. Mattie Pickering, a faithful sweetheart, had compelled Enos Reed to confess the sneaking part he had played in both of Charile Bradbury's misfortunes. When Miss Jewett and the minister went away

# WHAT CAPTAIN BRAUN, GERMAN MILITARY INSTRUCTOR OF THE CHINESE, SAYS OF CHINA'S FIGHTING POWERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY BEPUBLIC. Unfortunately for the civilized Powers, the latter have insisted right along that the Chinese is a bad soldier and an arrant cow-

bluejacket will suffice for every hundred or thousand men the Middle Kingdom can put

They will find out their error by and by. Perhaps they have found it out to their sor-row by the time this appears in print. There are probably not more than half a dozen "foreign devils" who had occasion that has made the Germans a nation in to form a well-grounded opinion of the arms, and found that by these means even present-day Chinaman as a fighter. As a the most obstreperous and dangerous eletime in training patroimen to discriminate by ear between permitted and form in China as army instructor, I think mine

> The Chinese army got its moral black eye as a fighting machine in the late war with Japan Japan which fought according to Garman tactics. There were more than the chinese leave the control of the chinese leave the chinese German tactics. There were many instances | imitative, are fond of the glitter of arm of cowardice them. And small wonder, and of uniforms, and their religious belief makes them unminaful of death. While the bone, and he was led by Generals and of-

nese official is dead, but I do say that the by it, spirit of the army has improved, that its Stra filelency is vastly superior now and that

tions by the roldiers themselves.

is all nonsense. I know all branches of the Chinese army, the first including Manchu, Mongol and Chinese hannermen, used principally for garrisoning the great cities; the provincial troops, which are under the distributions of the Governor first and the control of the Governor first and the contro irregulars-none deserve that title of con-

equipped with Mausers and machine gons; officers and a small cavalry force. The the irregulars arm themselves with implements they best understand to handle. The The attacking force had to make its way majority of the provincial troops, about ever a territory almost impassable on ac-As these troops are not under imperial. The soldiers marched with the full comple-Generals, but subject to the Viceroys, or Governors, their armament differs according Prussian army, packed knapsacks, pioneer ing to their masters' progressive spirit or financial resources. Halberds, pikes and

lances are as numerous as Henry-Martini ficers exhibited remarkable skill in lead-and Mauser rifles. Of cannon, there are old ing the attack, deploying their men for and new, but Krupp is well represented in action and sending out advance detachand new, but Krupp is well represented in all contingents.

German Instructors. Only part of this provincial army is under German instructors. Such have been at work among them ever since the late un-

p easantness with Japan, and from my own experience I can say that the Chinese, drilled after the Prussian system, make oldiers of no mean quality. We introduced into the ranks the iron dis-cipline of the fatherland, the great system ments among the soldiery could be turned

ficers who had been robbing him as long as the bore arms and who were robbing him as long as spread. No matter how much the Chinese even when he was facing death.

I don't want to say that the thieving Chi-

credited in Pekin appear to have take the piractical officer's day is over.

The man body of the Chinese army of the present day fights under leaders drafted from the ranks and elected to their positions. The control of the Chinese Army seriously; only the German Minister, with his trained minister with his trained minister with his trained minister with his trained minister with his trained minister. bors. It is said that for three mouths he That means: The soldiers have confidence has kept the wires hot with protests and in them; it means that the officers can rely prophectes of evil.

royincial troops, which are under the di-ection of the Governor Generals, and the heads strong. Of these, 1000 men with for-regulars-none deserve that title of con- ty-two guns were in the offensive; the rest occupied a strong position with two

action and sending out advance detach-ments of sharpshooters. The reserves were not drawn upon until

The reserves were not drawn upon until
the proper moment had arrived, and the
handling of the artillery was worthy of
European old-timers. Indeed, any war
lord of the great Powers would have
viewed this maneuver with pleasure if it
hadn't been for the seeds of danger. And if part of the Chinese army proved so tractable-why not the rest? My acquaintance has been chiefly with the Northern Chinaman, and I do not hes-

Chinaman plays the dominating part.

out is probably due to the high opinion these gentlemen have of themselves and of the civilization they represent. They will insist upon treating the Chinese as spoiled Because the Chinese in power say "yes" to everything the diplomats propose, the latter think them weaklings and liars. They are liars, better ones than we. They will promise anything and do nothing that the "foreign devils" ask them or advise them to do. But once convinced that a thing must be done for their own good, they so ahead energetically enough. Superior Strength.

I will never forget the answer I got from an old Chinese General when I re-ported to him that some of my men were

averse to the use of Mausers. "Pshaw," he said, "what does it matter?
If it comes to real fighting—that is, when the war spirit is aflame-our men will do their duty with any weapon on hand. We don't object to the choice they make. And if Europe should be ahead of us in the in human material. "If they kill a hundred thousand, why,

we will send forward another hundred feat with us, while if we kill 10,000 Euro-peans the whole so-called civilized world will be in mourning. If we kill a h adred Can't Send Enough Troops to China. My Chinese experiences teach me that these observations are, on the whole, cor-rect. Knowing the country and the means of the Powers on land, I. likewise, come

to the conclusion that, even in case Fu-rope and America act in concert, no army

quickly enough to put a decisive stop to the tide of jingo feeling now swaying the countless millions of the yellow race. The Uprising May Spread.

the possibility that the present uprising spreads and becomes general throughout the Emptre-an armed revolt against everything European and against all English speaking settlers, against everybody with a white face.

I have seen talk of a Chinese party voring the fereigners. Take my word i

I think the Powers should reckon with

it, there is no such party, at least no strong enough to oppose the white-man My own observation among the Chinese tends to show that the sons of the Mid-

hatred and contempt for the "foreign dev the Powers are bankrupt," said the Chinese General, and he added: "With us loss of men doesn't count, not in the least. With you it's different, and that's your weak

If it comes to war, the Chinese Navy will make a good showing, I think. The navai officers' corps is a select body of men, very ambitious, well trained and honest.

Since 1897 five ironclad cruisers, four tor-

whether the new ships are completely The marine administration has been proceeding on progressive lines ever since the inte war with Japan. Old stores have been continuously replenished and old material is regularly renewed.

Is regularly renewed.

The Powers have no boats for interior warfare on the lakes and rivers. All their available craft draw too much water. I don't believe the gunboats of either France, Germany, Great Britain or Russia can proceed further than Hankou. Maybe the United States could help out with some of the goal of the could be the position of the could be the could be the position of the position of the could be the position of the positi

Great Britain is now building some gunboats of small draft, fitted with formida-ble machinery, for Chinese river navigation. Whether they will be ready in time for use In the present complications is a question. Heavy machinery is essential to overcome the tremendous currents peculiar to Chinese rivers.—Captain Braun, late In-structor Chinese Army. (Copyright, 1990, by Henry W. Fischer.)

# "BUNK-WAGON," A HOTEL ON WHEELS.

# Room Enough for Seventy-Two Men.

the road it seems nothing more than a men are stowed away without loss of room, four-mule wagon loaded with miscellaneous baggage. When in camp it is a great big rangements of the portable hotel are welltest, a hotel in fact, with sleeping quarters for seventy-two men. It takes just twenty-five minutes to transform it from a hotel into a wagon or from a wagon into a ho-tel. The purpose for which it is intended was the occasion of its building; or, to put

it another way, it is another child of the mother of inventions—Necessity.

The Bell company is preparing to build several toll lines in Lincoln and adjoining counties, and must keep a considerable force of men in the field until cold weather sets in The country is snarcely settled. sets in. The country is sparcely settled, and accommodation for the men at hotels and boarding-houses is hard to get, as well as unsatisfactory in most casea. Some means had to be devised for taking care of means had to be devised for taking care of the men, and Messrs Johnson and Dean of the engineer corps were detailed to work out the problem. Both had had experience in the work to be done and knew what was

### required; so they put their heads together, and the "bunk wagon" is the result. What the Wagon Is Like.

The unique vehicle was built in the yards of the company on the Missouri Pacific tracks west of Vandeventer avenue, and was completed last Thursday. As a wagon was completed last Thursday. As a wagon it measures nineteen feet in length by six feet eight inches in width, and is six feet high. As a hotel it covers thirty by fifty feet, and the top of the tent is twenty feet from the ground.

Perhaps the most unique habitation on wheels is the new "bunk wagon," or "road Puliman," which the Bell Telephone Company will start out with a construction camp early this week. Nothing like it in the way of a vehicle was ever seen in these parts before, and it is destined to cause no end of a commotion up in Lincoin County, where it will spend the next few months.

It is a resulted Davice Level and Mr. Hydo It is a regular Doctor Jekyl and Mr. Hyde and heated by a portable furnace. In hot contrivance, if such a comparison is admissible with inanimate things. When on mitting free circulation of air. While the

> nigh perfect.
> While this "bunk wagon" is the main while this "bunk wagon is the man feature of the construction camp, it is by no means the only thing worth noticing. The office wagon, where the foreman and his assistants will live, is even more com-plete in its appointments. It has a sta-tionary washstand, a shower bath, a chif-fonier, and a mirror, is addition to four fonier, and a mirror, in addition to four novelty; having been patterned somewhat Two mules can haul it anywhere that any

> wagon can go with ease.
>
> Next in point of convenience and completeness are the kitchen wagon and its dining-room attachment. The kitchen has a large range, hot and cold water, all the a large range, not and cold water, all the necessary cupboards, and no end of cooking utensils. It will keep three expert cooks busy to feed the party, and they have plenty of room for their work. One of the teatures of the kitchen is a coffee urn such as is commonly seen insthe downtown restaurants, and if the men don't have good coffee the fault will not lie with the "tools."

How the Workmen Are Fed.

With the kitchen wagon goes the com-missary wagon, another unique and decidedly important part of the camp outfit. Be-When the tent is pitched, the wagon dissides an ice box of half a ton capacity it appears, and one might pass and repass it has bins for flour, sugar, vegetables and all

sorts of things, and to stock it would empty the ordinary corner grocery store. The sugar bin has a capacity of two barrels, the flour bin twice that, the lard firkins look large enough for bath tubs, and every-thing else is on the same generous propor-

The other important parts of the camp are two water wagons, a dynamite wagon, a wire wagon, two pole wagons and a tool wagon. Seventy-five men make up the construction party, each of them a trained em-ploye of the company. The live stock consists of fourteen mules and six norses. The whole outfit will be shipped by rail to Troy, Mo., where work will begin, and the com-pany expects that not less than a mile of line will be built per day on an average, sists of fourteen mules and six horses. The is not to move oftener than every third

matic in its operation that a force of eight men will be able to move and pitch camp in a day. The men will be fed by the company, breakfast and supper being served in camp and luncheon sent out to them at

General Manager Durant is much interested in the camp, and says it is by all odds the most complete and up-to-date that has the most complete and up-to-date that has ever been organized. Every appliance to be used in the work is of the latest model, and as a result it is expected that the new toll lines will be built at a minimum cost and with maximum comfort to the men employed. A second outfit, similar in all respects to this, is being shipped, and will start work from De Soto in the near fu-

Lew Sully's annual engagement at the Suburban Garden opens to-day. For several seasons he has played for Mesers, Jannopoulo and Gumperts, with constantly increasing success. Some of Sully's best sours have been written and sung for the first time at the Suburban. "I Want to Go to Morrow" and other pieces that have became quite as claratical in their way as Joe Milkin's Joko book come under this head. Not only as a writer of rongs, but as a singer and as a consolian, has Lew Suily become known. This year he comes direct from a long engagement with Primtose and Dockstader's Minstrels, and may be relied upon for the usual quots of fresh gags and sayings. Carroll Johnson, who still enjoys stellar honors, will sing at least one new long and two others that are too popular to be

shelved this early in the season. Fred Warrer and Al Blanchard, who has now risen to the denity of end man, promise entertaining comic sentimental ditties. The other solos have igneen to Frank Girard, Ben Cook and Job. Rodsers. Frank Dumont holds over as the tericutor. The vandeville list is headed by the famous Mignani Family, musical barbers. Their are four of the Mignanis and all could instrumentalists. Mr. Suliv will offer a monologue in the clio, and the show closes with a Burnout afterplete. The daily matinces at the Suburban continue in favor with indies and children.

Forest Park Highlands will be opened this afternoon. Messus Hopkina and Stuever have arranged a long and unusually attractive raudeville bill. Out of the eight turns all but two are hood-liners even in a winter programme. There are the Beltorellis, European musical grutesques; Lew Hawkins, the Chesterfield of minatrelsy; Miss Cheridah Simpson, the leastify young woman with ample musical talent; Maznus and Mazett, a pair of prime funnakers, in a new sketch called "The Brakeman and the Traing"; Bernard Dyllin, "the dangerous marfrom Denver"; Sisters Le Page, character change artists; Budd Brothers, acrobatic comedy clowns, and George Austin, in a clever act on the wire The Highlands are unionized throughout, and despite the long delay in the opening the grounds have been kept in fine order. All the side shows are open, the scenle railway, the billiard and howing annex, and the restaurant is in charge of a well-known caterer. The brilliant illumination of the grounds will be inaugurated to-night Matinees will be given daily.

"Daughter of the Regiment" will be produced. Forest Park Highlands will be opened this

Matinees will be given daily.

"Daughter of the Regiment" will be product for the first time this season at Uhrig's C commencing to-nisht. The part of Maris, at daughter of the regiment, will be sung by Mi Grace Van Studdiford. To William Wade Himshaw is intrusted the difficult role of Sergeans Sulpice and Martin Pache, who has already won his way amongst the music-loving patrons, will sing Tonio. George Shields, William Steiger, Gertrade Lodge will again appear in the same role in which they were so successful last sea-